

Index

- Accuracy and precision, 2–6
ACE inhibitors, HPTLC, 291
Acetabulol, physico-chemical properties, 43
Acetic acid
 ionisation, 20–1
 protonation, 57
Acetic anhydride, estimation of alcohols, 55–6
Acid–base titrations, 51–8
 direct aqueous, 51–4
 indirect aqueous, 54–6
 non-aqueous, 56–8
Acids and bases
 Henderson–Hasselbalch equation, 20, 24, 29–30
 pH determination, 18–20
 salt hydrolysis, 25–6
 strength and pKa, 20, 22–3
 weak, non-aqueous titration, 57–8
Aclofenac, CE, 302–3
Activity coefficient, defined, 27
Adrenaline
 conversion into fluorescent derivatives, 139
 derivatisation prior to extraction, 317–18
 fluorescence, 136
 iron II complex, 89
 in lignocaine injection
 ion pair chromatographic assay, 264–5
 UV/visible spectrophotometric assay, 89–90
 R and S enantiomers, 33
 in urine, ion exchange chromatography, 269–70
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, separation by CE, 304–5
Adsorbents
 immunoaffinity gels, 326
 solid phase extraction, 321–2, 324
Adsorbents, thin layer chromatography, 283–5
Affinity gels, 326–7
Alcohol groups
 IR absorption, 105
 neutral, 44
Alcohols
 estimation with acetic anhydride, 55–6
 see also Named examples
Almond oil, composition, and GC analysis, 216–17
Aluminium, determination, 138
Amide groups, 40
 IR absorption, 105
 neutral, 43
Amine groups
 aromatic, 43
 conversion into fluorescent derivatives, 139
 IR absorption, 105
 secondary, 43, 44
 tertiary, 39, 45
Aminopropyl column, 269
Amitriptyline, structure and pKa, 311
Ammonia, ionisation, 20–1
Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate, 129
Ampicillin
 NIRA, 117
 solvent residues, GC 231–3
 UV/visible spectrophotometric assay, 88–9
Analytical blank, defined, 11
Analytical methods
 chemical analysis *see* Titrimetric and chemical analysis
 extraction methods, 313–28
 quality control, 1–15
 accuracy and precision, 2–6
 compound random errors, 9–10
 impurities and deviation from formulation, 15
 repeatability and reproducibility, 6–8
 reporting of results, 10–11
 standard operating procedures (SOPs), 8–9
 terminology, 11–14
 see also Specific named methods
Aniline
 NMR spectrum, 150–1
 UV absorption characteristics, 78
Anion exchangers, surface-modified silica gel, 324
Anionic interference, AES, 123
Anticholinergic drugs, 45
Antidepressants, separation on basis of ionic radius, CE, 301–2, 311
Antihypertensive drugs, 45
Apigenin, structure, 310
Apronal, McLafferty fragment, 180
Aprotinin, qualitative TLC, 286
Aqueous acid–base titrations, 51–6
Argentimetric titrations, 58
Aromatic ether group, 43, 105
Ascorbic acid, ion pair chromatographic assay, 265–6
Aspirin
 in dextropropoxyphene, difference spectrophotometry, 90–1
 IR absorption, interpretation, 107, 107
 with paracetamol, HPLC, narrow range calibration curve, 256–7
 particle size, NIRA, 113–14
 physico-chemical properties, 41
 potentiometric titration, 66, 67
 pKa value determination, 67
 proton NMR spectrum, 155–6
 quantitative technique, 163–4
 proton–proton correlation spectrum, 161
Asymmetry factor (AF), column performance, HPLC, 203
Atenolol, separation of impurities, CE, 300–1
Atmospheric pressure (API) ionisation, 187
Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS), 125–30
 applications, 125, 127–30
 instrumentation, 126–7
 metals, limit tests, 127–9
 principles, 125
 quantitation, 121–3

- Atomic emission spectrophotometry (AES), 119–25
 applications, 119
 assays, method of standard additions, 123–5
 instrumentation, 120–1
 interferences, 123
 principles, 119
- Atropine, eyedrops, quantitative analysis, 226–8
- Attenuated total reflectance, sample preparation for IR spectrophotometry, 103–4
- Automated dissolution testing, flow injection analysis, 73
- Automated online SPE, 327–8
- Automation of wet chemical methods, 68–71
- Beer–Lambert Law, 79
- Benzene**
 attached protons, chemical shift values, 150
 UV absorption characteristics, 78
- Benzhexol, ion pair extraction, 317–19
- Benzocaine, NMR spectrum, 158
- Benzoic acid**
 pKa value determination, 66–7
 proton shifts, 151
 UV absorption characteristics, 78
- Benzyl alcohol group, neutral, 44
- Benzylpenicillin, physico-chemical properties, 41–2
- Betamethasone**
 absorption maximum, 83
 diastereoisomerism, 38–9
 as internal standard, one-point calibration of steroids, HPLC, 260–3
 IR absorption, fingerprint technique, 110–11
 structure and HPLC elution, 242
 UV spectrum, 82
- Bioanalysis, gas chromatography, 233–4
- Biological NMR, 165
- Borate gels, 326
- Bromophenol blue, 53
- Buffers, 23–6**
 addition of solvents in HPLC, 246
 Henderson–Hasselbalch equation, 24
 running, CE, 305–7
- Bupivacaine**
 association constant, 307
 bioanalysis (GC), 233–4
 EI mass spectrum, 177
 in injection, determination of dimethylaniline, 229–30
 separation by CE, 306–7
 structure and HPLC, 245–6
- Butan-2-ol, EI mass spectrum, 173
- n-Butanol, EI mass spectrum, 173**
- Butorphanol tartrate**
 APCI MS–MS, 192
 impurities and degradants, ES–MS, 191–3
- ¹³C, radiochemical detector, 224
- ¹³C NMR, 159–61
- Calcium carbonate, in formulations: Raman analysis, 142–3
- Calcium ions, AAS, haemodialysis solutions, 127
- Calcium silicate, silanization, 211–12
- Calibration, defined, 11
- Capillary electrophoresis, 293–311
 applications, 293, 300–11
 control of separation, 299–300
 dispersion, 299–300
 electrodispersion, 300
 ion migration, 296–8, 299
 joule heating, 299
 solute–wall interactions, 300
 instrumentation, 298–9
 micellar electrokinetic chromatography, 307–10
 principles, 293, 294–5
 electro-osmotic flow (EOF), 295–6
 variables affecting EOF, 297
 running buffer, additives, 305–7
- Capillary gas chromatography *see* Gas chromatography
- Captopril**
 chirality, 36
 diastereoisomers, 36
 flow injection analysis, 71
 HPTLC, 291
- Carbamate group, 45
- Carbon-14, radiochemical detector, 224
- Carbon-13 NMR, 159–61
 typical chemical shifts of ¹³C atoms, 160
- Carbon–carbon bonds
 energy level of absorption, 100
 IR absorption, 99
 types, 77
- Carbowax, McReynolds' constant, 213
- Carboxylic acids, 41–2
 IR absorption, 105
- Catechol group, 44
- Catecholamines
 urine, ion exchange chromatography, 269–70
see also Adrenaline; *Other specific substances*
- Cation exchangers, surface-modified silica gel, 324–5
- Cefotaxime, and impurities, 308–9
- Cellulose, stationary phase in TLC, 281
- Cephalosporins
 micellar electrokinetic chromatography, 308–9
 solvent residues, GC, head space analysis, 232
- Cetomacrogol-1000, ELSD, 268
- Cetrimide, ion pair chromatography, ascorbic acid, 265–6
- Chiral derivatisation agents, 219–20
- Chiral discrimination, 218–19
 cyclodextrins, 219
- Chiral HPLC**
 cyclodextrins, 273
 enantiomers, 270
 ion pairing, 273
 Pirkle phases, 271–2
- Chiral NMR, 165
- Chirality**
 diastereoisomers, 36–8
 and optical isomerism, 33–6
- Chirasil Val, structure, 218
- Chloramphenicol, limit tests, TLC, 290
- Chlorocresol, flow injection analysis, 72
- Chloroquine**
 EI mass spectrum, 178
 NCI mass spectrum, 178
- Chloroxine, flow injection analysis, 71
- Chlorpheniramine, conversion into fluorescent derivatives, 139
- Chlorpromazine**
 fluorescence, 136
 reverse-phase solid phase extraction, 323
- Chromatographic theory, 195–205
 calculation of column efficiency, 196–7
 column performance, parameters used, 201–3
 data acquisition, 203–4
 origins of band broadening in HPLC, 197–201
 report generation, 204–5
 void volume and capacity factor, 195–6
see also Gas–(GC/MS); High-pressure liquid–(HPLC); Thin-layer–(TLC)
- Chromophores**
 amino group auxochrome, 84
 extended benzenoid, 83
 hydroxyl group auxochrome, 84
 simple benzenoid, 83
 UV radiation absorption, 78
- Chrysantheryl esters, menthol, 219
- Cinnamic acid, UV absorption characteristics, 78
- Clindamycin, potassium permanganate, TLC, 285
- Clobetasol butyrate, absorption maximum, 83
- Clofibrate, NMR spectrum, 158
- Clopidine injection, ion pair extraction, 317–19

- Clotrimazole
 limit tests, TLC, 288
 synthesis, 288
- Cloxacillin, UV/visible spectrophotometric assay, 89
- Cocaine
 EI mass spectrum, 175–6
 ionic mobility, 295
 limit tests, TLC, 289
 proton NMR spectrum, quantitative technique, 163–4
 Raman analysis, 142
- Colchicine, solvent residues, GC, 231–3
- Columns
 gas chromatography, 211–12
 HPLC, 196–7, 201–3, 296
- Compleximetric titrations, 58–9
- Corticosteroids, 41
 alkaline tetrazolium blue, 286
 ethanol/sulphuric acid, 286
 one-point calibration against internal standard, HPLC, 260–3
 structural factors governing rate of elution, HPLC, 241–3
- COSEY, proton–proton correlation, 161–3
- Coulometric end-point titration, 68
- Crems and ointments, excipients, 315
- Cresol red, 53
- Cyclizine lactate
 extraction, BP assay, 316
 limit tests, TLC, 288
 UV/visible spectrophotometric assay, 86–8
- Cyclodextrins
 as additives in running buffer, CE, 305–7
 chiral discrimination, 219
 chiral HPLC, 273
 separation of enantiomers, 306–7
- Cyclohexanol
 cleavage/rearrangement, 175
 EI mass spectrum, 175
- Degradation of drug molecules, zero/first order degradation, 31–2
- Derivatisation, HPLC, 270
- Derivative spectra, Gaussian absorption band, 92
- Desipramine, structure and pKa, 311
- Detectors
 gas chromatography, 222–4
 HPLC, 248–52
 limit of detection, 11–12
 refractive index (RI) detector, 250, 268
 selectivity and sensitivity, 13–14
 thin layer chromatography, 285–6
 variable wavelength UV detector, 248
- Dexamethasone
 diastereoisomerism, 38–9
 IR absorption
- DRIFT technique, 108
 fingerprint technique, 110–11
 interpretation, 107
- Dexpanthenol, limit tests, TLC, 288
- Dextromethorphan, single point calibration, HPLC, 257–9
- Dextromethorphan pseudoephedrine, derivative spectrophotometry, 90–1
- Dextropropoxyphene aspirin, difference spectrophotometry, 90–1
- Dialysis solutions
 Ca and Mg by AAS, 127
 K, Na and Ba by AES, 125
- Diastereoisomers, 36–8, 305–6
 temporary complexes, chiral HPLC, 271
- Diatomaceous earth, stationary phase in TLC, 281
- Diazotisation titrations, 64
- Dichloroacetophenone, FT–IR vs FT–Raman spectra 141
- Diclofenac, TLC, 282–3
- Dielectric constant, 27–8
- Diels–Alder molecular fragmentation patterns, 175
- Difference spectrophotometry, 90–1
- Diffuse reflectance, sample preparation for IR spectrophotometry, 102, 103
- Digoxin, dissolution rate of tablets, 138
- Dimethylaniline, determination in bupivacaine injection, 229–30
- Diode array detector (DAD), 249, 250–2
- Diphenhydramine
 NIRA, 117
 structure, 179
- Dipole moment, IR absorption, 99
- Dissociation constant Ka, 18–19
- (-) DOPA
 chirality, 36
 mass spectrum, 179
 non-aqueous titration, 57
 tropylium ion, 179
- Dopamine, in urine, ion exchange chromatography, 269–70
- Doxepin, structure and pKa, 311
- Dragendorff reagent, 285–6
- DRIFT technique
 IR absorption, 108
 Kabela Munk units, 112
- Drug molecules
 activity, 27–8
 multicomponent dosage forms, 114–15
 blend uniformity, NIRA, 114
 half-life, 32
 properties *see* Physico-chemical properties of drug molecules
 release from formulation, 95–6
 solubility, UV/visible spectrophotometry, 95
 stability, 31–2
- Dysprosium, inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy, 130–1
- Econazole, internal standard, HPLC, 263–4
- EDTA
 back titrations, 59
 compleximetric titrations, 58–9
- Electro-osmotic flow (EOF), capillary electrophoresis, 295–8
- Electrochemical detector, 249
- Electron capture detector, 223
- Electron capture ionisation, resonance/dissociative, 182–3
- Electron excitation, 76
- Electron impact (EI) ionisation, 170
 drugs yielding molecular ions, 177
 GC–MS, 181
see also Ionisation
- Electrophoresis *see* Capillary
- Electrospray (ES) ionisation, 187
- ELSD (evaporative light scattering detector), 249
 non-ionic surfactants, 268–9
- Elution, gradient, non-ionic surfactants, 268–9
- Elution rate of ionisable compounds, pKa, 243–6
- Elutropic series, and mobile phases, TLC, 280–3
- Emission spectroscopy *see* Atomic emission; Molecular emission; Plasma emission spectroscopy
- Enantiomers, chiral HPLC, 270, 272
 R and S isomers, 33, 271, 306
- Energy states of atoms, 120
 nuclear magnetic resonance, 146
- Energy states of electrons
 fluorescence, 134
 ground state, 76, 134
- Ephedrine
 chiral derivatisation agents, 219–20
 TFA, 221
 UV spectrum, 83
- Errors in analysis
 causes, 4
 compound random errors, 9–10
 types of error, 2–4
- Ester groups
 back titration, 54
 phenolic, 41
- Ethanol
 EI mass spectrum, 171
 heterolytic alpha-cleavage, 172
 homolytic alpha-cleavage, 171
 quantitative analysis in a formulation, 228
see also Alcohol(s)
- Ethanol/sulphuric acid, corticosteroids, 286

- Ethinylestradiol
 fluorescence spectroscopy, 135, 136, 137–8
 limit tests, TLC, 288
- Ethyl acetate, NMR spectrum, 151–2
- Ethylene, UV radiation excitation, 77
- Evaporative light scattering detector (ELSD), 249
 non-ionic surfactants, 268–9
- Excipients
 in creams and ointments, 315
 solvent extraction methods, 315–19
 in suspensions and solutions, 315
 in tablets and capsules, 314
 UV/visible spectrophotometry, 86–7, 96
- Extraction methods, 313–28
 applications, 313
 ion pair extraction, 317–19
 solid phase extraction, 319–28
 supercritical fluid extraction, 317–19
 principles, 313
 solvents, 315–19
- Eyedrops
 derivatisation, HPLC, 270, 271
 quantitative analysis, 226–9
- Famotidine
 APCI mass spectra, 190, 191
 degradant, characterisation with LC-MS, 188–9
 structure, 190
- Faraday's constant, 60
- Faraday's Law, 68
- Fast atom bombardment (FRIT-FAB)
 interface, 187
- Fatty acids, fixed oils, 216
- Fibroblast growth factor, stability, 139
- Fillers, 314–15
- Fingerprint technique
 infrared spectrophotometry, 110–11
 Raman spectroscopy, 142
- Flame ionisation detector, 223
- Flavonoids, micellar electrokinetic chromatography, 309–10
- Flavoxate, structure, 179
- Flow injection analysis, 69–71
 applications, 71–3
 fluorescent derivatives, 139
 Karl Fischer titration, 71
- Fluorescence
 intensity, interfering factors, 136–7
 molecules exhibiting, 135–6
- Fluorescence detector, 250
- Fluorescence quantum yield, 135
- Fluorescence spectrophotometry, 133–9
 applications, 133, 137–9
 instrumentation, 134–5
 principles, 133
- Fluorescent derivatives
 flow injection analysis, 139
 HPLC, 291
- 5-Fluorouracil, physico-chemical properties, 42–3
- Fluphenazine, conversion into fluorescent derivatives, 139
- Formulations
 drug release, 95–6
 HPLC, 252–9
 impurities and deviation from formulation, 15
 preformulation, 94–6
 Raman analysis, 142
- Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR)
 detector, 224
 instruments, 100–1
- Framycetin, qualitative TLC, 286
- Freeze-dried product, NIRA determination of water, 116
- Frusamide, UV/visible spectrophotometric assay, 86
- Gas chromatography, 207–35
 applications, 207–8
 bioanalysis, 233–4
 determination of residual solvents, 231–3
 manufacturing and degradation residues, 229–34
 quantitative analysis, 224–8
 capillary GC
 carrier gas type/flow, 220
 columns, 212, 222
 film thickness, phase loading, 222
 summary of parameters governing performance, 220–2
 chiral derivatisation agents, 219–20
 instrumentation, 208–12
 column types, 211–12
 detectors, 222–4
 principles, 207
 flow rate, effect of temperature, 221
 Van Deemter equation, 200–1
 selectivity of liquid stationary phases, 212–19
 Kovats indices and column polarity, 212–13
 McReynolds' constants, 213
 temperature, effect on flow rate, 221
- Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), 180–6
 applications, impurity profiling, 183–5
 ionisation
 electron impact (EI), 181
 negative ion chemical (NICI), 182–3
 positive ion chemical (PICI), 181–2
- Gaussian absorption band, derivative spectra, 92
- Gel permeation chromatography (GPC),
 hyaluronic acid assay, 267–8
- Gentamicin sulphate, solvent residues, GC, 231–3
- Geometrical isomerism, 33
- Glass electrode, pH-sensitive, 65
- Glassware
 manufacturer's tolerances, 50
 compound random errors, 9–10
- Glucose i.v. infusion, assay, AES, 124–5
- Glutaraldehyde, in polymeric film, 230
- Glycine, in formulations, Raman analysis, 142–3
- GR50360, separation on basis of ionic radius, CE, 301–2
- Gradient elution, non-ionic surfactants, 268–9
- Guanethidine, physico-chemical properties, 45
- Guanidine group, 45
- ^3H , radiochemical detector, 224
- Huemedialysis solutions
 aluminium determination, 138
 Ca and Mg by AAS, 127
- Half-life of drug molecule, 32
- Head space analysis, solvent residues, GC, 231–2
- Henderson-Hasselbalch equation, 20
 buffers, 24
 partition coefficient, 29–30
- Heroin, Raman analysis, 142
- High performance capillary electrophoresis
see Capillary electrophoresis
- High-pressure liquid chromatography
 applications, 238, 252–76
 calibration against external standard, 252–9
 calibration against internal standard, 259–64
 drugs in formulations, 252–9
 more specialised techniques, 264–76
 response factors, 262
 capacity factor K' , 195–6
 chiral
 enantiomers, 270
 Pirkle-type phases, 271–2
 column efficiency N_{eff} , 196–7
 column performance
 laminar flow, 296
 peak asymmetry, 203
 resolution, 201–2
 data acquisition, 203–4
 peak threshold setting, 204
 derivatisation, 270
 instrumentation, 238–9
 detectors, 248–52
 principles, 238

- High-pressure liquid chromatography applications (contd)**
 band broadening, 197–201
 eddy diffusion, 198–9
 report generation, 204–5
 retention time and peak width, 197
 stationary and mobile phases, 239–41
 mobile phase pH, 243–6
 reverse-phase solvents, 240
 straight-phase solvents, 240
 summary of stationary phases, 246–7
 structural factors governing rate of elution, 241–6
 Van Deemter equation, 197–8
 void volume and capacity factor, 195–6
- Holmium perchlorate, absorbance maxima**, 81
- Hyaluronic acid assay, size exclusion chromatography**, 267–8
- Hydrochlorothiazide, and lactose, NIRA determination of blend uniformity**, 114
- Hydrocortisone**
 absorption maximum, 83
 cream, one-point calibration against internal standard, HPLC, 260–3
 IR absorption, interpretation, 108
 limit tests, TLC, 287
 structure, TLC, 281
 UV spectrum, 82
- Hydrogen chloride, IR absorbance**, 98
- t*-values**, 212–13
- Ibuprofen**
 HPLC analysis, 244
 TLC, 282–3
- Immunoaffinity gels, adsorbents**, 326–7
- Imipramine, structure and pKa**, 311
- Impurities, general, sources**, 15
- Indicator dyes**, 51–4
 ion pair titrations, 63–4
- Indomethacin, CE**, 302–3
- Inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy**, 130–1
- Infrared radiation, ranges**, 98
- Infrared spectrophotometry, 97–117 applications**, 97
 fingerprint technique, 110–11
 identifying polymorphs, 111–12
 to structure elucidation, 104
 instrumentation, 100–2
 calibration, 101–2
 continuous wave, 101
 Fourier transform, 100–1
 principles, 97
 radiation intensity and energy level, absorption factors, 99–100
 sample preparation, 102–4
 attenuated total reflectance, 103–4
 diffuse reflectance, 102, 103
see also Near-infrared analysis (NIRA)
- Injection systems**
 cool on-column injection, 211
 gas chromatography, 209–11
- Insulin-like growth factor, impurities, ES-MS**, 188–9
- Interferometer, Fourier transform IR instruments**, 100–1
- Iodine**
 as lipophilic anion, titration with potassium iodate, 64
 as vapour, TLC, 285
- Iodine displacement titrations**, 62
- Iodine-absorbing substances, penicillins**, 63
- Iodometric titrations**, 61–3
- Ion exchange chromatography, catecholamines**, 269–70
- Ion mobility, pKa**, 294–5
- Ion pair chromatography**
 adrenaline assay, 264–5
 ascorbic acid, 265–6
 chiral HPLC, 273
- Ion pair extraction**, 317–19
- Ion pair titrations**, 63–4
- Ion separation methods**
 ion trap, 188
 matrix-assisted laser desorption with time of flight (MALDI-TOF), 187
 tandem mass spectrometry (MS-MS), 188
- Ion velocity**, 294
- Ionic strength, and dielectric constant**, 27–8
- Ionisation**, 21–3
 AES, 123
 at given pH, 20–1
 atmospheric pressure (API), 187
 electron capture, resonance/dissociative, 182–3
 electron capture detector, 223
 electron impact (EI), in mass spectrometry, 170, 181
 electrospray (ES), 187
 flame ionisation detector, 223
 negative ion, chemical ionisation (NICI), 178, 182–3
 positive ion, chemical ionisation (PICI), 181–2
- Isomerism**
 geometrical, 33
 optical, 33
- Isoniazid, HPLC**, 291–2
- Isoprenaline, physico-chemical properties**, 44
- Isoxsuprine, structure**, 37
- Kaempferol, structure**, 310
- Karl Fischer titration**, 68
 flow injection analysis, 71
- Keiselguhr, stationary phase in TLC**, 281, 284–5
- Ketobutorphanol**
 impurities and degradants, ES-MS, 191
 structure, 193
- Ketone group, neutral**, 44
- Ketoprofen, UV spectrum**, 83
- Kovats indices, and column polarity, gas chromatography**, 212–13
- Ka**
 dissociation constant, 18–19
see also pKa
- Labelalol**
 diastereoisomers, 36–7
 enantiomers, 272
- Lactam ring**, 41, 63
- Lactose, and hydrochlorothiazide, NIRA determination of blend uniformity**, 114
- Laminar flow, column performance in HPLC**, 296
- Lead, in sugars, by atomic absorption spectrophotometry**, 129
- Levamisole, qualitative TLC**, 286
- Lignocaine adrenaline injection, UV/visible spectrophotometric assay**, 89–90
- Limit of detection, defined**, 11–12
- Limonene, EI mass spectrum**, 176
- Lincomycin, potassium permanganate, TLC**, 285
- Linearity, defined**, 12–13
- Liquid chromatography. *see also* High-pressure liquid chromatography**
- Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS), 186–93 applications**, 188–93
 ion separation methods, 187–8
 LC-MS interfaces, 186–7
- Lithium, atomic emission spectrophotometry**, 119–25
- Local anaesthetics**
 pH, pKa in HPLC, 244–5
 separation by CE, 306–7
- Loprazolam, limit tests, TLC**, 288
- Lubricants, tablets**, 314
- Luteolin, structure**, 310
- McLafferty rearrangement**, 180
- Magnesium, AAS, haemodialysis solutions**, 127
- Mannitol, lead content, AAS**, 129
- Manufacturing and degradation residues, gas chromatography**, 229–34
- Mass spectrometry, 167–93 applications**, 167
 electron impact ionisation conditions, 170

- Mass spectrometry (*contd.*)
 GC-MS, 180-6
 instrumentation, 168-70
 magnetic sector instruments, 169
 quadrupole instruments, 169-70
 LC-MS, 186-93
 molecular fragmentation patterns, 171-5
 cleavage with proton transfer, 173-4
 dominant homolytic α -cleavage, 177
 homolytic/heterolytic α -cleavage, 171-3
 isotope peaks, 177-9
 ring structures, 175
 typical small fragments, 174
 principles, 167
 tandem (MS-MS), 188
- Matrix-assisted laser desorption with time of flight (MALDI-TOF), 187
- Mefenamic acid, TLC, 282-3
 limit tests, TLC, 288
- Menotropin, solvent residues, GC, 231-3
- Menthol, carysanthemyl esters, 219
- Menthyl acetate, 213-15
- Mepivacaine
 association constant, 307
 separation by CE, 306-7
- Mepramine, structure, 180
- Metal salts, complexometric titrations, 58-9
- Metals, limit tests
 AAS, 127-9
 flow injection analysis, 72
 trace metals in wound dressings, AAS, 130
- Methane, PICT spectrum, 182
- Methanol, dielectric constant, 28
- Methyl acetate, NMR spectrum, 149
- Methyl orange indicator, 51-3
- Methylene, IR vibration modes, 99
- Methylparaben, single point calibration, HPLC, 257-9
- Methyltestosterone
 structure and HPLC elution, 242
 tablets, quantitative analysis, 225-6
- Metipranolol, separation by CE, 302
- Metoprolol, structure, 179
- Mexiletine, limit tests, TLC, 288
- Micellar electrokinetic chromatography, 307-10
- Michelson interferometer, Fourier transform IR instruments, 100-1
- Miconazole cream, calibration against internal standard, HPLC, 263-4
- Microprocessor, automation of wet chemical titrations, 68-71
- Microwave-induced plasma atomic emission detector, 224
- Moisture determination, NIRA, 116
- Molecular emission spectroscopy, 133-43
 fluorescence spectrophotometry, 133-9
 Raman spectroscopy, 140-3
- Molecular fragmentation patterns, 171-5
 Diels-Alder, 175
- Monoclonal antibodies, immunofluorescence, 327
- Morphine
 ionic mobility, 295
 Raman analysis, 142
- Mulls, IR spectroscopy, 103
- Nandrolone, structure and HPLC elution, 242
- Naproxen
 interaction with silica gel in HPLC, 240
 and mobile phases in TLC, 283
- Narigenin, structure, 310
- Near-infrared analysis (NIRA), 112-17
 applications, 112, 113-17
 activity of multicomponent dosage forms, 114-15
 determination of blend uniformity, 114
 determination of polymorphs, 115-16
 in-pack activity, 115
 moisture determination, 116
 shampoo, process control of components, 117
 principles, 112
- Negative ion chemical ionisation (NICI), 182-3
- Neomycin, derivatisation, HPLC, 270, 271
- Nernst equation, 60
 glass electrode, 66
- Ninhydrin, TLC, 285-6
- Nitroaniline, NMR spectrum, 150-1
- Nitrobenzene, NMR spectrum, 150-1
- Nitrogen
 diazine ring, 43
 sulphonamide, 43
 ureide, 42
- Nitrogen/phosphorus detector, 223
- Non-aqueous acid-base titrations, 56-8
- Noradrenaline, fluorescence, 136
- Nortriptyline, structure and pKa, 311
- NSAIDs
 flow injection analysis, 71
 mobile phases in TLC, 282-3
 separation on basis of ionic radius, CE, 302-3
- Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, 145-66
 applications, 145
 quantitative analysis, 163-4
 other, 164-5
 biological NMR, 165
 carbon-13 NMR, 159-61
 chiral NMR, 165
 instrumentation, 147-8
 principles, 145
 proton NMR, 148-59
 spin-spin coupling, 151-2
 two-dimensional NMR, 161-3
- Oestradiol, structure and HPLC elution, 242
- Oils
 acid value, 54-5
 fixed, GC analysis, 216
 saponification value, 54-5
- Ointments, excipients, 315
- Opioids
 fingerprint Raman technique, 142
see also Codeine; Morphine
- Optical isomerism
 and chirality, 32-6
 dextro/laevorotatory forms, 34
 polarimetry, 34
- Optical rotation, 38-9
- P_{app} (apparent partition coefficient), 29
- Paracetamol
 analytical method (SOP), 8
 with aspirin, HPLC, narrow range calibration curve, 256-7
 HPLC, analysis using calibration curve, 253-5
 IR absorption, interpretation, 105, 106, 111
 physico-chemical properties, 40
 proton NMR spectrum, 155
 quantitative technique, 163-4
- Particle beam interface, 186
- Partition coefficient, 28-31
 effect of pH, 29-30
 flow injection analysis, 73
 Henderson-Hasselbalch equation, 29-30
 UV/visible spectrophotometry, 95
- Partitioning, between organic solvents, 316-17
- Pascal's triangle, 154
- Penicillins
 iodine-absorbing substances, 63
 IR absorption, interpretation, 108, 109
 limit tests, TLC, 288
 micellar electrokinetic chromatography, 308-9
 physico-chemical properties, 41-2
 UV/visible spectrophotometric assay, 88-9
- Pentagastrin, qualitative TLC, 286
- Pentycaïne
 separation by CE, 306-7
 structure and HPLC, 245-6
- Peppermint oil, components, structures, 213-15

- Peptide drugs**
 monoclonal antibodies, immunoaffinity gels, 327
 stability determination, 139
- Peptides, separation by CE, 304–5**
- Perchloric acid, non-aqueous titration, 57**
- pH**
 bathochromic/hyperchromic shift, 78
 mobile phase HPLC, 243–6
 and pKa, elution rate of ionisable compounds, HPLC, 243–6
- pH determination, 18–21**
 acids and bases, 18–20
 dissociation of water, 18
- pH-sensitive glass electrode, 65**
- Phenacetin, NMR spectrum, 158**
- Phenobarbitone, fluorescence, 136**
- Phenolic ester groups, 41**
- Phenolphthalein, 51–4**
- Phenols**
 micellar electrokinetic chromatography, 309–10
 UV absorption characteristics, 78
- Phenylalanine, PFP-TFE derivatives, 218–19**
- Phenylephrine**
 NMR spectrum, 159
 non-aqueous titration, 58
 UV spectrum, acidic/basic, 84–5
- Phosphate buffers, 25**
- Phosphorus/nitrogen detector, 223**
- Physico-chemical properties of drug molecules, 17–47**
 activity, ionic strength and dielectric constant, 27–8
 buffers, 23–6
 drug profiles, 39–47
 ionisation, 21–3
 optical rotation, 38–9
 partition coefficient, 28–31
 pH determination, 18–21
 salt hydrolysis, 26–7
 solubility, 95
 stereochemistry, 32–8
 UV/visible spectrophotometry, 94–6
- Pilocarpine, separation with cyclodextrins as additives in running buffer, 305–6**
- Pirkle phases, chiral HPLC, 271–2**
- Piruxican, Ch, 302–3**
- Pivalic acid, eyedrops, residue analysis, 229**
- pKa**
 defined, 20
 degree of ionisation, 22–3
 determination by potentiometric titrations, 66–8
 determination by UV/visible spectrophotometry, 85
 elution rate of ionisable compounds, HPLC, 243–6
 ion mobility, 294–5
- Plasma emission detector, 224**
- Plasma emission spectroscopy, inductively coupled, 130–1**
- Polarimetry, optical rotation, 34, 38–9**
- Polarity index, solvents, 282**
- Polyenes, longest wavelength maxima, 78**
- Polymeric film, determination of glutaraldehyde, 230**
- Polymorphs**
 fingerprint regions, IR DRIFT, 112
 IR spectrophotometry, 111–12
 NIRA, 115–16
- Polystyrene, IR instrument calibration, 101–2**
- Positive ion chemical ionisation (PIC1), 181–2**
- Potassium, atomic emission spectrophotometry, 121–3**
- Potassium bicarbonate, assay, 122**
- Potassium bromide discs, IR spectroscopy, 103**
- Potassium chloride, assay, AES, 124–5**
- Potassium dichromate, UV spectrum, 81**
- Potassium permanganate, TLC, 285**
- Potentiometric titrations, 65–8**
 pKa value determination, 66–8
- Precision in analytical methods, 2–6**
 relative SD (RSD), 5–6
 repeatability and reproducibility, 6–8
 within-assay precision, 6–7
- Prednisolone**
 NIRA, 117
 physico-chemical properties, 44–5
 qualitative, TLC 286
 structure and HPLC elution, 242
- Prilocaine, structure and HPLC, 245–6**
- Procainamide, structure, 179**
- Procaine**
 fluorescence, 136
 limit tests, TLC, 290
 NIRA, 117
 physico-chemical properties, 39–40
¹³C NMR spectrum, 161
 structure and HPLC, 245–6
 UV spectrum, acidic/basic, 84
- Promethazine**
 flow injection analysis, 72
 limit tests, TLC, 290
- Propranolol**
 EI spectrum, 184
 GC/MS, impurity profiling, 183–5
 major fragmentation mechanisms, 185
 MS fragmentation, impurity peak, 186
 synthetic route, 184
- Propyl acetate, NMR spectrum, 153**
- Prostaglandin, supercritical fluid extraction, 319**
- Protein assay, wide-pore HPLC packing, 266–7**
- Proteins, quality control, ES-MS, 188–9**
- Proton NMR, 148–59**
- Proton-proton correlation (COSEY), 161–3**
- Protons, carbon-attached, chemical shift values, 149**
- Proprietyline, UV absorption characteristics, 78**
- Pseudoephedrine**
 chiral derivatisation agents, 219–20
 drug release from formulation, 95–6
 single point calibration, HPLC, 257–9
 UV/visible spectrophotometry, derivative spectra, 93–4
- Psoralen**
 PIC1 spectrum, 181–2
 TIC GC spectrum, 181
- Pulsed amperometric detector, 249**
- Purge trap analysis, solvent residues, GC, 233**
- Pyrazinamide, HPTLC, 291–2**
- Pyridostigmine bromide, physico-chemical properties, 45**
- Quality control, 1–15**
- Quantitative analysis**
 gas chromatography, 224–8
 NMR spectroscopy, 163–4
 titrimetric and chemical analysis, 49–74
 UV/visible spectrophotometry, 86–9
- Quaternary ammonium ions, 45**
- Quercetin, structure, 310**
- Quinine, fluorescence, 135–6**
- Racemic mixtures, 35**
- Radiochemical detector, 224**
- Raman scatter, 135, 141**
- Raman spectroscopy, 140–3**
 applications, 140, 142–3
 instrumentation, 141–2
 principles, 140
 Stokes/anti-Stokes shift, 140–1
- Range of analytical method, defined, 13**
- Rayleigh scatter, 135**
- Reaction potential, 59–60**
- Recombinant proteins, quality control ES-MS, 188–9**
- Redox titrations, 59–61**
- Reduction potential E₀, 59**
- Refractive index (RI) detector, 250, 268**
- Relative SD (RSD), precision in analytical methods, 5–6**
- Repeatability and reproducibility, 6–8**
- RI value, TLC, 280**
- Riboflavin, fluorescence, 136**
- Rifampicin, HPTLC, 291–2**
- Robustness, defined, 13**

- Ropivacaine
 association constant, 307
 separation by CE, 306–7
- Salbutamol
 proton NMR spectrum, 156–8
¹³C NMR spectrum, 160
- Salt hydrolysis, 26–7
- Saponification value, oils, 54–5
- Selectivity/sensitivity, defined, 13–14
- Shampoo, process control of components, 117
- Shelf-life of drugs, 32
- Silanization
 calcium silicate, 211–12
 silica gel, 284
- Silica gels
 adsorbant, solid phase extraction, 321–5
 factors requiring attention in SPE, 325–6
 KOH-impregnated, 283
 polar surface-modified, 323
 silanised, 284
 stationary phase in HPLC, 239–40
 stationary phase in TLC, 279–80, 281
 mobile phases, 283
 surface-modified
 anion exchangers, 324–5
 cation exchangers, 324–5
 types, 247
- Silicones, McReynolds' constants, 213
- Silver nitrate, argentimetric titrations, 58
- Size exclusion chromatography, hyaluronic acid assay, 267–8
- Sodium
 in albumin solution, 125
 atomic emission spectrophotometry, 121–3
 electronic transitions, 120
- Sodium chloride, assay, AFS, 124–5
- Solid phase extraction, 319–28
 adsorbants used, 321–2, 324
 applications, 319
 automated online prior to HPLC, 327–8
 principles, 319, 320–1
 vacuum manifold, 321
 reverse-phase, 323
 straight-phase, 324
- Solubility, UV/visible spectrophotometry, 95
- Solvent residues, GC
 direct injection, 231
 head space analysis, 231–2
 purge trap analysis, 233
- Solvents
 addition to buffers in HPLC, 246
 elotropic series, 282
 extraction methods, 315–19
 mobile phases in TLC, 283
 partitioning, 316–17
- polarity index, 282
 stationary phase HPLC, straight-phase and reverse-phase, 240
- Spectinomycin, potassium permanganate, TLC, 285
- Spectrophotometry *see* Atomic –; Infrared –; Ultraviolet/visible –
- Stability of drug molecules, 31–2
 first order degradation, 31
 half-life, 32
 peptide drugs, 139
 shelf-life, 32
 zero order degradation, 31
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs), examples, 8–9
- Standards
 external/internal calibration, HPLC, 259–64
 primary/secondary, 50–1
- Starch indicator, diazotisation titrations, 64
- Stationary phases
 HPLC, 239–41
 McReynolds' constants, 213
 selectivity, liquid phases, 212–19
 thin layer chromatography, 280, 281
- Stereochemistry, 32–8
 diastereoisomers, 36–8
 enantiomers, 34–5
 isomers and chirality, 33–6
 racemic mixtures, 35
- Steroid enones, UV spectrum, 82
- Steroids
 alkaline tetrazolium blue, 286
 migration, TLC, 281
 NIRA, 116
 one-point calibration against internal standard, HPLC, 260–3
 structural factors governing rate of elution, HPLC, 241–3
 structure, TLC, 281
- Stokes/anti-Stokes shift, Raman spectroscopy, 140–1
- Strong anion/cation exchangers (SAX/SCX), 247
- Sugars, lead content, AAS, 129
- Sulindac, CE, 302–3
- Sulphadiazine, physico-chemical properties, 43
- Sulphamethoxazole, IR DRIFT, fingerprint regions of polymorphs, 112
- Sulphonamides
 diazotisation titrations, 64
 sulphacetamide, 64
- Supercritical fluid extraction, 317–19
- Surfactants
 ion pair titrations, 63–4
 non-ionic, analysis with ELSD, 268–9
- Suspensions and solutions, in excipients, 315
- Sympathomimetic drugs, 44
- Syringes, gas chromatography, 209
- Tablets and capsules, excipients in, 314
- Tandem mass spectrometry (MS-MS), 188
- Taurine, extraction, GC-MS, 317
- Testosterone
 structure
 and HPLC elution, 242
 and TLC, 281
 tablets, quantitative analysis, 225–6
- Tetramethylsilane, NMR, 148
- Tetrazolium blue, alkaline, 286
- Thalidomide, chirality, 35
- Thermal conductivity detector, 223
- Thermospray interface, 186
- Thin layer chromatography, 277–92
 adsorbent modification, 283–5
 applications, 277
 known/unknown standards, 290
 limit tests, 287–9
 qualitative TLC, 286
 detection of compounds, 285–6
 elotropic series and mobile phases, 280–3
 high performance, 290–2
 applications, 291
 instrumentation, 290
 instrumentation, 278–9
 principles, 277
 stationary phases, 280, 281
- Thioether group, 41
- Tiaprofenic acid, CE, 302–3
- Tin, trace, in wound dressings, 130
- Titrimetric and chemical analysis, 49–74
 acid/base titrations, 51–8
 automation, 68–71
 glassware, 9–10, 50
 principles, 49–50
 standards, 50–1
- Toluene, in hexane solution, absorbance ratio, 81
- Tranexamic acid, proton-proton correlation spectrum, 162
- Triamcinolone
 limit tests, TLC, 290
 structure, TLC, 281
- Triethanolamine, 302
- Trifluoroacetic anhydride, derivatisation of pseudoephedrine, 219–20
- Triglycerides
 methanolysis, 217
see also Oils
- Trimetazidine, structure, 180
- Trimethylsilyl group, atropine quantitative analysis, 226–8
- Triprohline, single point calibration, HPLC, 257–9

- Tropylium ion, 179
Tyndall scatter, 135
- Ultraviolet radiation, TLC, 285
- Ultraviolet/visible radiation
absorption, 77-9
chromophores, 78
Beer-Lambert Law, 79
variable wavelength UV detector, 248
- Ultraviolet/visible spectrophotometry, 75-96
applications, 75-6
determination of pKa values, 85
drug release from formulation, 95-6
quantitative analysis, 86-9
to preformulation and formulation,
94-6
derivative spectra, 92-4
determination of stray light, 82
difference spectrophotometry, 90-1
instrument calibration, 80-2
- instrumental resolution, 81-2
instrumentation, 80
principles, 75-6
radiation absorption factors, 77-9
- Urine
catecholamines, ion exchange
chromatography, 269-70
K, Na by AES, 125
- Vaccines, Ca by AES, 125
- Valproic acid, bioanalysis (GC), 233-4
- Van Deemter equation
gas chromatography, 200-1
HPLC, 197-8
- Van der Waals interaction, 265, 321-2
- Variable wavelength UV detector, 248
- Viscosity, AES, 123
- Vitamins
C, ion pair chromatographic assay, 265-6
E, supercritical fluid extraction, 318-19
- Warfarin sodium, solvent residues, GC,
231-3
- Water
dielectric constant, 28
loss by 1,4 elimination, 173
NIRA determination, 116
pH determination, 18
- Wavelength scale, calibration, 81
- Weighing
balance, calibrated, SOP, 9
by difference, 14
- Wet chemical methods
automation, 68-71
flow injection analysis, 69-71
- Wound dressings, trace metals, AAS, 130
- Zero order kinetics, degradation rate, 31
- Zimeldine, structure, 33
- Zinc, atomic absorption spectrophotometry,
126, 128